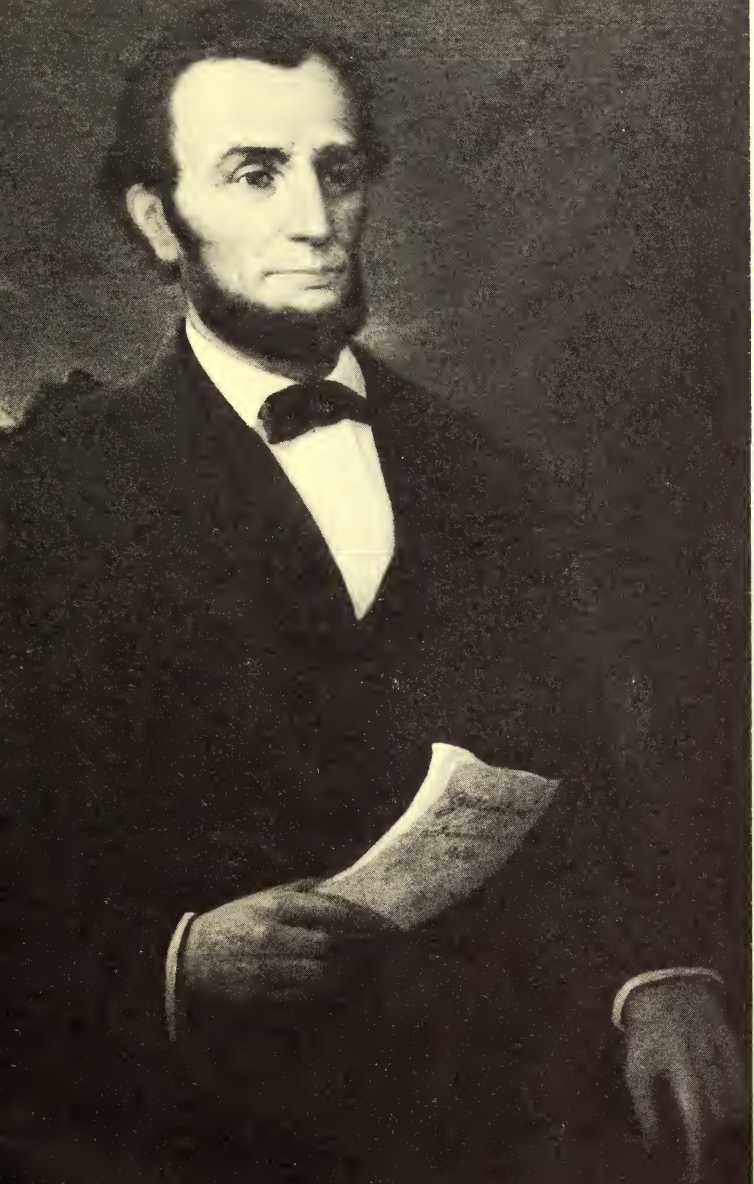


12-20-65
and that this government
be people, for the people, shall



The Gettysburg Address Exhibit
Gettysburg National Military Park, PA

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met here on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of it as ^a final resting place ^{for} of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we can not dedicate — we can not consecrate — we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above ^{our} poor power to add or detract. The world will little note,

THE GETTYSBURG

Gettysburg Na

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nor long remember, what we say here, but
 can never forget what they did here. It is
 for us, the living, rather to be dedicated
 here to the unfinished ^{work}, which they have,
 thus far, so nobly carried on. It is rather
 for us to be here dedicated to the great
 task remaining before ^{us} — that from these
 honored dead we take increased devotion
 to ^{that} the cause for which they here gave ~~gave~~
 the last full measure of devotion — that
 we here highly resolve that these dead
 shall not have died in vain; that this
 nation shall have a new birth of freedom;
 and that this government of the people, by
 the people, for the people, shall not perish
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ADDRESS EXHIBIT

1 Military Park

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THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS EXHIBIT

Gettysburg National Military Park

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THE SECOND DRAFT

On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln spoke briefly at the dedication of a cemetery at Gettysburg. The land had been purchased by the Union States for the burial of their dead from the July Battle of Gettysburg.

Displayed at Gettysburg today is the second draft of the Gettysburg Address. Although the exact origin of this manuscript cannot be determined, evidence suggests that it represents Lincoln's first revision of the famous speech and was written shortly after his return to Washington. The draft was given to one of the President's private secretaries, John Hay, and remained in obscurity until a facsimile was published for public distribution in 1909. In 1916, Hay's children gave the first and second drafts of the Gettysburg Address to the Library of Congress.

Known and cherished by millions, the Gettysburg Address is an unchallenged example of patriotic eloquence. The Hay copy is one of five such drafts in Lincoln's own handwriting.

This exhibit is made possible by an agreement between the Library of Congress and the National Park Service.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

This oil on canvas painting by Francis Bicknell Carpenter was probably painted in Washington, D.C. early in 1864. Carpenter (1830-1900), a portrait painter, is best known for his "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" (President Lincoln and his Cabinet) which hangs in the United States Capitol. Several of Carpenter's paintings were completed in the White House where he lived as a guest of the President.

The painting was a gift of the Bernard J. Winters family, Armonk, N.Y.